



# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES, September 17, 1926  
GERMAN LABOR MOVEMENT  
KEPT HIM FROM STAGE  
FACTIONAL FIGHTS IN UNIONS  
MEASURES UP TO VOTERS  
OUR GREAT WEALTH

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL



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### Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.  
(Please notify Clarion of any Change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.  
Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robert Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.  
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Beer Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd Tuesday.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 230 Jones.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Broom Makers—Meet last Saturday, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.  
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 143 Alblon Ave.  
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Commercial Telegraphers—Meet 1st Mondays, 274 Russ Bldg.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1146 Market.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 261 Octavia St., Apt. 4.  
Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers, Labor Temple.  
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.  
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.  
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.  
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meet every other Wednesday, 59 Clay.  
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 5 p. m., 2nd at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.  
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 1114 Mission.  
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Sec., John Coward, R. F. D. 1, Box 137, Colma, Cal. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.  
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.  
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.  
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.  
Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Mallers No. 18—Sec., C. W. von Ritter, 3431 Mission St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Marine Engineers No. 49—10 Embarcadero.  
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth St.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.  
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.  
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.  
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 305 Labor Temple.  
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.  
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Picture Frame Workers—Sec., W. Wilgus, 461 Andover.  
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.  
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.  
Poultry Dressers No. 17732—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.  
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.  
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.  
Ship Clerks—10 Embarcadero.  
Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.  
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.  
Stove Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 1528 Walnut, Alameda, Cal.  
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.  
Theatrical Stag Employees—Meet 1st Saturday, 230 Jones.  
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.  
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambruno, P. O. Box 3, Groveland, Calif.  
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.  
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.  
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.



# LABOR CLARION

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VOL. XXV

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1926

No. 33

## German Labor Movement

By A. J. Muste, Chairman of Faculty, Brookwood

The basic cause of the war was economic. It was a gigantic struggle of rival groups of capitalists for control of markets, trade routes, and raw material supplies. The leading members of the German labor movement before the war all believed that a great war in modern times would necessarily be such a "capitalistic war." They had often contended that intelligent workers should take no part in such a war but should take advantage of the threatened outbreak of war to rally the workers of all the nations involved, for the overthrow of the government seeking to lead their peoples into the hell of war for the sake of profits.

Some effort to stave off the war, the trade unionists and socialists of Germany as well as France, England, and other countries made when the calamity threatened in July, 1914. When the final crisis arrived, however, the great majority of the leaders and the rank and file of labor in all countries yielded to the war psychology and rallied to the support of their respective fatherlands rather than of the international working class movement. In the case of Germany, they were won over by the plea that Germany was surrounded by a ring of enemies who wished to squeeze the life out of her (England, France, and Russia) and that if they were successful it would mean that Germany would be overrun by the illiterate, uncultured peasant hords of Russia. The war was thus represented to be one of self-defense.

### Unions Weak.

So far as trade union organization in Germany is concerned, it was during the war exceedingly weak. Nearly all the men who constituted the bulk of the membership were in the army. Women and children were operating the factories. Naturally the government gave no encouragement to any efforts to organize them. For that matter there were practically no organizers left to do the job. Wherever the government deemed it necessary hard won trade union standards were of course scrapped to meet the needs of the military situation.

In the Parliament the majority of the Social-Democratic party, led by Ebert and Scheidemann, supported the war and voted for the war credits which the military leaders asked. In the early days of the war the only vigorous opposition was voiced by the extremists, Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg. They adhered from the beginning to the position that the war was a capitalistic one, that the workers could not possibly gain anything from its continuance and that advantage must be taken of the situation to seek the overthrow of the government.

A little later, however, a considerable number of the party became dissatisfied with the policy of blindly supporting the war and felt that though open obstruction of the government might be inadvisable the Socialists must be critical of the war aims of the government and also of its methods, must press for a speedy close of the conflict and for peace based on no annexations and no indemnities, and must furthermore take advantage of the embarrassment of the government to press for internal reforms that would make Germany a democratic state and improve the conditions of the workers.

Those who were keenest for pushing aggressively for such ends split off from the Social-

Democratic party in 1916 and formed an Independent Social-Democratic party. From that time, therefore, we had the Majority Social-Democratic party and the Independent Social-Democratic party in the field. Among the prominent leaders of the latter were Kautsky and Haase.

As for the extremists, Liebknecht and Luxemburg, the government in 1917 threw them into jail.

### Dissatisfaction.

Despite the fact that most of the trade union membership was in the army and despite the censorship of the government, the people became more and more dissatisfied with the progress of the war and with the whole idea of the war itself. Nineteen seventeen was a year of unrest, strikes in factories, mutinies in the army and navy, agitation for a peace without victory in Parliament.

This unrest seemed about to come to a head in the spring of 1918. It had been tremendously stimulated by the March and November revolutions of the previous year in Russia. However, the German government proved able to rally the people to one more colossal effort to win the war. The newly constituted soviet government in Russia was forced to make an ignominious peace at Brest-Litovsk. The great German spring drive of 1918 was launched.

But by the middle of the summer the tide of war turned. As it became clear to the German people that they had once more been duped, as starvation stalked the land, as thousands of wounded came back from the front, the unrest that had subsided for a moment gained fresh momentum. Strikes and mutinies broke out. Early in November things came to a head dramatically.

On November 9, 1918, the kaiser was fired from his job and the German republic proclaimed. On November 10 the Socialists were called upon to form a government. They were the only group that had constantly opposed absolutism and had led, however feebly at times, the anti-war agitation. They alone, therefore, were now able to command the confidence of the people. The cabinet was composed of three Majority Social-Democrats: Ebert, Scheidemann, and Landsberg, and three Independent Social-Democrats: Haase, Barth, and Dittman.

The head of the new government was Friedrich Ebert, a prominent German trade unionist, who had made his living as a saddler before becoming a trade union official.

Next time—The German Revolution of 1918-19.

### BE SURE TO VOTE.

Every union, under the heading "good and welfare," should discuss how best to get out the vote on election day, as well as to have every member and their friends register. There is nothing more important than for members of organized labor to exercise their sovereign right to vote. A reactionary congress or a reactionary state legislature can do great harm. The nonpartisan political policy of the American Federation of Labor is to defeat the enemies of labor and the people and elect friends of labor and the people. During the good and welfare discussion the members should be urged to join precinct clubs having for their purpose the getting out of the vote.

### EFFICIENCY OF AMERICAN WORKERS.

Stuart Chase, a writer favorably known in labor circles, discusses, in a recent article, the enormous development of American wealth and industry. He admits that there is a "good deal of luck" in the good fortune which gives us, with 6 per cent of the world's population, at least 40 per cent of its wealth. He notes that nature has been lavish in giving this country coal, oil, iron, fertile land, and nearly everything else in profusion that makes the Old World gasp with envy.

But he believes that, after all, our democratic organization and traditions and the attitude of our workers have had a lot to do with prosperity; since they have made possible the constant improvement of machines and methods of production. He quotes the 1925 Yearbook of the Department of Commerce, as follows:

"From a broad point of view the most impressive fact with regard to the recent history of American industry is its constantly increasing efficiency. Recent careful calculations indicate that whereas the number of wage earners in our factories increased about 27 per cent between 1914 and 1923, the output—in terms of quantitative volume and not in money value—increased by at least 60 per cent. In other words, production per wage earner advanced by approximately one-fourth.

In the Old World, says Mr. Chase, labor has restricted output and fought for a living wage. In this country, the best labor organizations strive to increase output, and demand a proportionate share of the product, instead of wages that will permit a certain standard of living. He says:

"In certain organized groups, such as the railway machinists and the men's clothing operators, the workers have even come to a mutual understanding with their employers to share the benefits of increased production. The American Federation of Labor, in its last convention, came out squarely for a national program of waste elimination and co-operation with employers to this end, wherever labor's economic interests were adequately safeguarded."

Mr. Chase is confident that this development will continue here and spread to Europe.

"Officer, that prisoner is not intoxicated, he has been drugged."

Officer Slain—"Sure he was drugged. I drug 'im two blocks to the station."

# BOSS

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## KEPT HIM FROM STAGE.

By John P. Frey.

Editor Molders' Journal, President Ohio Federation of Labor, Author "The Labor Injunction."

Three Incidents Show Gompers' Power to Command Attention and Dominate Crucial Situations; Witchery of His Understanding Shown at Calles Inauguration in Last Great Hour of His Life.

"Had Mr. Gompers been able to add six inches to his height, he would have been one of our greatest tragedians." So said one of America's famous actors who had been an intimate acquaintance for many years.

Mr. Gompers' stature was perhaps too short for the heroic and dramatic requirements of the stage, but his face, and particularly his eyes, were remarkable because of their powers of expression. His voice was rich and mellow; it had the capacity of expressing emotions through its vibrant flexible qualities; it was under thorough control. The dramatic instinct was strong within him, and this faculty was used consciously and unconsciously in connection with his life's work. He secured dramatic effects by the posture of his body, the carriage of his head, the ability to first attract attention, and then to concentrate it by moments of silence until he spoke the thoughts which he desired to emphasize. When the convention of the American Federation of Labor met in Chicago, Ill., in 1893, the efforts of Socialists to capture the American Federation of Labor were in full swing. The lobby of the Briggs House, where headquarters had been established, was the scene of continual argument and propaganda between convention sessions.

At one end of the lobby was barber shop, none of the barbers being union men. Swinging doors separated the barbers from the lobby. The second morning of the convention Mr. Gompers had gone to the lobby early to secure some mail. Delegates began to talk to him. In an effort to look at some of his mail he backed toward the swinging doors, and was practically against them when a delegate from the Barbers' Union, one of the active Socialists, saw him, and, as his face was freshly shaved, reached the conclusion that he had just been shaved by non-union barbers.

Shortly after the convention opened that morning, the delegate arose, and, when recognized, said:

"Mr. Chairman, I want to know where the president of the American Federation of Labor gets shaved?"

The question excited the delegates. Mr. Gompers arose, but did not immediately reply. For a few moments he fingered papers upon his desk as though embarrassed. Then for a few moments more he looked at the delegates as though he hesitated to speak. Even some of his most loyal friends feared that possibly the barber delegate had secured information which would place Mr. Gompers in a position which he could not easily defend. Finally he walked to the front of the platform, and said:

"The delegate desires to know where the president of the American Federation of Labor gets shaved? For his information the Chair informs him that the president of the American Federation of Labor gets shaved upon his face."

The reply, as has been anticipated, brought a laugh. It also gave the Socialist delegate the very opportunity which Mr. Gompers had desired to present. He had carefully baited his hook in his determination to catch the one who had endeavored to catch him. Hardly had the laughter subsided when the delegate arose, and said:

"The president is trying to evade my question by a joke. He knows the information I want. I

want to know who shaves the president of the American Federation of Labor?"

Again Mr. Gompers seemed embarrassed. The papers upon his desk were fumbled. It seemed as though he dreaded to speak. Again he stepped to the front of the platform and paused, while every delegate felt the tension of the moment. Then looking toward the questioning delegate, he said:

"From the time that his beard began to grow, the president of the American Federation of Labor has always been shaved by Samuel Gompers."

The shout which went up from the delegates was proof that Mr. Gompers had taken full advantage of the dramatic possibilities. He had made the delegate appear so ridiculous that afterward nothing which he could have said would have influenced the delegates except to laughter.

Another incident occurred years afterward which evidenced the blasting, deadly character of his dramatic instincts when he believed that an unworthy opponent should be silenced.

When Mr. Gompers visited Allied countries in 1918, one of his principal purposes was to prevail upon the trade union leaders to loyally and actively support their governments until the war had been won and the forces of the Central Powers driven back from all invaded territory. As a means to this end he had requested a conference of the interallied trade union and Socialist leaders. This was held in Westminster Hall, London, beginning September 17, 1918.

During the third day of the conference one of the less important of the British delegation, a Communist named J. W. Kneeshaw, endeavored to attract some attention and prestige by making a thinly veiled personal attack upon Mr. Gompers. Through insinuation he questioned Mr. Gompers' integrity and his courage. In connection with his remarks he made a number of statements reflecting upon the attitude which Mr. Gompers had taken in connection with the war.

It was impossible for Mr. Gompers to remain silent. It was equally impossible to devote much time to an opponent whose position and influence were of little importance. He must be dispatched by a few words. Taking a statement which Mr. Kneeshaw had just made, Mr. Gompers, addressing the Chair, said:

"From what the delegate has said it is quite evident that the delegate and his friends do not know what the war is about."

Mr. Kneeshaw immediately arose and shouted: "Mr. Chairman, I will not permit Mr. Gompers to put words in my mouth."

Slowly Mr. Gompers turned to look at the delegate. With deliberation he took his full measure, and then as slowly turned his back upon him. With a shrug of the shoulders, which seem to say, as a matter of fact you are not important enough to receive my attention, he said, addressing the presiding officer:

"The delegate has accused me of putting words in his mouth. I would not put words in his mouth even if I had the power, for I know if I did that they would come out again perverted."

The tones of his voice, the emphasis he gave to his words, conveyed fully as much as the words themselves. The effect was to so completely

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quelch Mr. Kneeshaw that he kept his silence during the remainder of the conference. The dramatic effect of the reply did much to keep others from measuring verbal swords with the old chief.

A few hours before his death he again demonstrated his exceptional power to command attention.

When President Calles of Mexico was inaugurated, Mr. Gompers gave a dramatic touch to the event. Without a spoken word he forced the full significance of what was taking place upon the minds of 80 thousand people whose eyes were upon him.

The National Palace in Mexico City faces the great cathedral square. Custom has ordained that the president should appear on one of the balconies inauguration night. As the departing president, Obregon, was a loyal supporter of President Calles, it had been decided that both should emerge upon the balcony at the same time.

As the hour for the public appearance approached, both thought of Samuel Gompers, and the valuable part he had played as a true friend of the Mexican people. There was a moment's conversation, and then the president's automobile was sent to Mr. Gompers' hotel, where President Calles' representative informed him that Obregon and Calles were awaiting his arrival before emerging upon the balcony. When Mr. Gompers reached the National Palace he was informed that it was the earnest desire of the outgoing and the incoming president, that he should appear with them before the people.

It was a difficult position for Mr. Gompers. Although he had performed invaluable service for the Mexican people, Obregon and Calles were such outstanding, heroic figures in the people's mind that no one else at that particular hour could attract attention. Under the circumstances there was nothing which Mr. Gompers could very well say, yet, because of that rare understanding of human nature, that knowledge of the dramatic which he possessed, he centered and held the gaze of the massed throngs in the great plaza, and brought from them the tumultuous shouts which indicated the effectiveness of the dramatic touch he gave the occasion.

He emerged upon the balcony standing between Mexico's two great statesmen and patriots. There were vivas for Obregon; vivas for Calles; vivas for Gompers. Then Mr. Gompers took the hand of each of his friends, clasping them together, and placed his own upon them.

The effect was that of the forging of a mighty oath of loyalty and devotion to the welfare of the Mexican people.

The clasping of the three hands produced an electrical effect. Every one grasped the purpose, the true significance of the act. A mighty shout of approval went up from the plaza. Again Mr. Gompers had dominated a situation by the witchery of his understanding and his dramatic instincts.

No doubt a world in which matter never got out of place and became dirt, in which iron had no flaws and wood no cracks, in which gardens had no weeds and food grew ready cooked, in which clothes never wore out and washing was as easy as advertisements describe it, in which the right word was not hard to find and rules had no exceptions, and things never went wrong, would be a much easier place to live in. But for purposes of training and development it would be worth nothing at all. It is the resistance that puts us on our mettle; it is the conquest of the reluctant stuff that educates the worker. I wish you enough difficulties to keep you well and make you strong and skillful.—Henry Van Dyke.

Great men are they who see that spiritual is stronger than any material force; that thoughts rule the world.—Emerson.

#### FAIR SHOP LIST OF AUTO MECHANICS.

Acme Manufacturing Co., 660 Turk street, general machine work.

All Service Shop, 1665 Pacific avenue, general auto repair.

Armory Auto Repair, 1774 Mission street, Buick auto repair.

Atlas Garage, 1444 Green street, general auto repair.

Blass Machine Works, 1045 Polk street, general machine work.

J. J. Corderro, Eighth avenue and Geary street, general auto repair.

Cox Cylinder Works, 100 Van Ness avenue, general machine work.

Crescent Auto Repair, 3657 Sacramento street, general auto repair.

Duboce Auto Repair, 15 Duboce avenue, general auto repair.

Eleventh Street Garage, 55 Eleventh street, Chevrolet auto repair.

Flynn & Collins, Van Ness and Golden Gate avenues, Ford auto repair.

Hoffman's Garage, 125 Valencia street, general auto repair.

Jefferson Garage, 796 Golden Gate avenue, general auto repair.

Wm. Knuts, 625 Franklin street, general auto repair.

Leal's Auto Repair, 67 Belcher street, general auto repair.

Master Auto Repair, 141 Eleventh street, truck repair.

McAndrews Auto Repair, 1540 Pine street, general auto repair.

Meagher's Garage, 1021 Valencia street, general auto repair.

Mission Radiator & Fender Works, 1185 Mission street, general auto repair.

Monarch Machine Co., 731 Turk street, general machine works.

Motor Arms Garage, 3620 Nineteenth street, general auto repair.

O. K. Auto Repair, 923 Valencia street, Chevrolet auto repair.

Orpheum Garage, 355 O'Farrell street, general auto repair and towing.

Oscar's Auto Repair, 3406 Eighteenth street, general auto repair.

Pacific Heights Garage, 143 Divisadero street, general auto repair.

Page's Garage, 740 Valencia street, general auto repair.

Panhandle Garage, 1213 Fell street, general auto repair.

Reliance Garage, South San Francisco, general auto repair.

Seals Garage, 351 Valencia street, general auto repair.

Super Service Garage, 527 Gough street, general auto repair.

United Welding Co., 503 Van Ness avenue, general welding work.

Veneman & Faltings, 145 Tenth street, general auto repair.

The only way to keep men from agitating against grievances is to remove the grievances. An unwillingness even to discuss these matters produces only dissatisfaction and gives comfort to the extreme elements of our country, which endeavor to stir up governments to embark upon a course of retaliation and repression. The seed of revolution is repression. The remedy for these things must not be negative in character. It must be constructive. It must comprehend the general interest. The real antidote for the unrest which manifests itself is not suppression, but a deep consideration of the wrongs that beset our national life and the application of a remedy.—Woodrow Wilson.

#### LITTLE EDITORIALS.

If you do not register you cannot vote.

If a reactionary congress is elected those who do not vote will be responsible.

The first duty of a citizen is to express himself at the polls on election day.

If you are dissatisfied with the outcome of the last legislature of your state there can be no change in its personnel unless you register and vote.

The ballot is the strongest weapon in the hands of the people, but it is a scrap of paper if not placed in the ballot box.

Demand the union label, card and button whenever you are spending your union-earned money. Be a genuine trade unionist at all times.

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## FACTIONAL FIGHTS IN UNIONS. A Study in Human Relations in the Labor Movement.

By A. J. Muste  
Chairman of Faculty, Brookwood.

### WORKERS' EDUCATIONS AND INTERNAL CONFLICTS.

In discussing the more systematic training of labor leadership we have already indicated one way in which workers' education may be lessening the amount of destructive internal conflict in the unions. We have now to indicate certain additional ways in which workers' education as directed both to members and leaders will be serviceable.

All labor colleges ought to make it a point to teach the "new psychology"—how the orator gets his effects, how the group mind and the mob mind operate, how the reasons we give for our actions are frequently not reasons at all but excuses we fabricate to hide from ourselves and others the real motives of our acts, how our conscious ideals often fail to indicate the interest and urges (love of power or of display, sexual urges, fears, complexes) that move us subconsciously.

It remains to be seen, of course, to what extent we can truly become unprejudiced about our own prejudices and can deal disinterestedly with our own chief interests. Doubtless there are limits. A man cannot lift himself by his own bootstraps nor jump out of his own skin. Nevertheless, ignorance and deep rooted prejudice ever and again have been overcome. It is within the lifetime of most adult Americans of today that practically a whole nation has learned to take to the fresh air and that the infant mortality rate has been drastically reduced by the spread of knowledge about scientific feeding and certain simple sanitary measures. Certainly there are degrees of simplicity and naivete. Some of us do not fool ourselves quite so readily as others nor indeed quite so readily as we did before we knew a little psychology. Some gain is bound to accrue from a more general spread of knowledge about how the minds of individuals, groups, mobs, act. Leaders and would-be leaders and trade union members will not fight quite so blindly nor misjudge themselves and each other quite so egregiously when this has been accomplished by workers' education.

#### Shop Classes.

Classes in "shop economics" most successfully developed in recent years by the Philadelphia Labor College and now being introduced in other labor colleges, suggest a second way in which the workers' education movement may help to resolve some of the situations which lead to frantic internal strife in unions. In a class in shop economics the officers and active members of a textile union or railroad union or building trade union meet to study the problems of the textile, the railroad, or the building industry. They examine the general condition of the industry and the specific situation of the firms for which they are working. On the basis of such a study, demands as to wages, hours, working conditions, and improvement of production are placed before the management.

If our contention is sound, that the most disastrous factional conflicts occur when an industry is passing through a period of depression or transition and the union finds itself unable to cope with the situation, some relief is bound to result if the union can confront its own members, the employers, and the public with authoritative information about the conditions and possibilities of the industry. On the one hand there will be less talking at random, less reckless bandying about of unsupported opinion, which always adds fuel to the fires of conflict. On the other hand, with this knowledge unions will be able to make

much more substantial gains for their members, will be able to adopt a more confident and aggressive policy, which will furnish a sound basis for contentment on the part of the membership. When, for the moment, conditions are such that the union must mark time, this will be evident to all concerned and discontent may be reduced to a minimum.

#### Labor History.

Another subject that workers' education will emphasize is history—especially the history of the workers through the ages and the history of the modern labor movement in our own country and in other lands. This study will have two seemingly opposite effects. On the one hand it will be sobering. History reveals, for example, that many ideas which seem new and promising are as old as the hills, and have failed whenever they have been tried. History gives one a sense of how slow and halting and erratic is every forward movement of mankind.

But there is a very different side to the story. If it be true, as we have several times insisted, that the trade unionist demands practical results from his organization, it is equally true that he demands something entirely different. It must provide him with something in the nature of a religion. He must feel that his movement has a tradition and is not a mere expedient of the moment; he must have heroes to worship; he must see vistas of progress and of freedom opening up before him. All this a knowledge of the history of the labor movement will give him. It will show him a heroic past that is his, and from a reading of modern history he will surely glimpse that his movement must fulfill a historic role, is the bearer of mankind's hope for a new day.

In some such way workers' education may harmonize, not in any absolute sense, but for practical purposes from day to day, the practical and the idealistic aspects of the labor movement, may enable its members to see that somehow the movement will achieve no ideals in this world unless it is an efficient business enterprise, that it will be an inefficient business enterprise if it be not dedicated to the pursuit of great human ideals of freedom and brotherhood.

#### Religious Fervor.

In speaking just now of the mass of the membership as imbued with a certain religious fervor for the movement through a knowledge of its history and social significance, we have touched

upon an aspect of workers' education frequently referred to as mass education, to which a moment's thought must be given. One of the greatest tasks before the workers' education movement is to work out plans by which the international union, for example, confronted by an important issue may get the facts about it before the membership in popular language so that they may

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MISSION BRANCH..... Mission and 21st Streets  
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understand the true situation and in the light of that understanding make a decision. As workers' education does that it will render another great service, namely by making clear what is the true role of the rank-and-file in a democratic organization and how they may fulfill that role.

For the rank-and-file are neither so fickle and stupid or yet so allwise and noble as they are alternately pictured. They are not original thinkers, scholars, or experts; for the most part they do not pretend to be or want to be. In the long run, however, they want to decide for themselves what they want; they do not care to have someone else decide for them what ends they shall seek in life. We may rest assured that on this point they will do their own deciding in the long run, conservatives or radicals notwithstanding. We must not let the apparent modern vogue of dictatorship mislead us on this point. The Russian peasants taught the soviets a lesson along this line that will be remembered.

In a world that grows increasingly large and complex, however, the masses must have accurate information in simple form if they are to define their own wants rightly and clearly. Having it they can be trusted in the long run to speak for themselves in the large crises more satisfactorily than any one can speak for them. To work out the technique of providing the information is one of the greatest tasks of workers' education.

If a union has a small minority of active spirits who know some modern psychology, some shop economics, and some labor history, and if at important junctures provision is made to convey accurate and unpoisoned information in popular language to the rank-and-file, that union will have a sufficient check upon such leadership as we have described in a previous section and may cherish some hope of being able to avoid serious internal strife.

Next time—Trade Union Ethics.

#### LABOR DAY PARADE AWARDS.

William A. Spooner, secretary of the Alameda Central Labor Council, sends the report of the judges at the evening meeting in the Auditorium Labor Day. Following are the awards:

Best appearance—First, Ice Wagon Drivers No. 610; second, Painters' Union No. 127; third, Teamsters' Union No. 70.

Best turnout of women's unions and organizations—First, Garment Workers' Union No. 131; second, Ladies' Auxiliary of Carpenters.

Handsome float—First, District Council of Painters No. 8; second, Stage Employees No. 107; third, Carpet Mechanics No. 5.

Most original float—First, Carpenters' Union No. 892; second, Gardeners' Union No. 17847.

Best marching union—First, Street Carmen's Union, Division No. 192; second, Machinists' Union, Lodge No. 284; third, Molders' Union No. 164.

Best turnout of visiting unions—First, Carpenters' Union No. 483; second, Teamsters' Union No. 85.

Most distinct union label division—Trade Promotional League.

ALBERT E. CARTER,  
CHARLES W. HEYER,  
FRANK COLBOURN  
DR. JOHN F. SLAVICH,  
EARL WARREN,

Judges of the 1926 Labor Day parade.

#### Honorable Mention.

Float of the Allied Printing Trades Council; Milk Wagon Drivers No. 392; Cooks, Waiters, and Waitresses' Union No. 31; San Francisco Local Joint Board Culinary Alliance float; Plumbers Nos. 444 and 442; Electrical Workers Nos. 595, 50, 151, and 6; Auto Mechanics No. 1546 float; Engineers Nos. 507, 641, 64, and 59.

#### ALMOST READY FOR ENTRY.

The income of American life insurance companies could pay the national debt in five years. It has gathered a momentum and accumulated a total of funds which mark it as the business marvel of the age. Into this tremendous field of finance union labor is about ready to step with the formal launching of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company, under the presidency of Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Woll believes the company will begin writing insurance policies shortly after the closing of the American Federation of Labor convention, which opens in Detroit on October 4th.

The life insurance companies of the country hold in trust more than \$11,000,000,000 for over 35,000,000 policyholders, it is pointed out. In addition to that, officers of the new company point to the fact that no policyholder in a legal reserve life insurance company has lost a dollar in forty years, and this applies also to holders of stock. Life insurance is regarded as the best conducted and most systematic and best protected financial undertaking of the present day.

It is the announced purpose of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company to bring to the labor movement the tremendous strength of accumulated funds and the dividend increment of a business which now turns its strength and profits in other directions.

Approximately \$100,000 worth of stock remains to be sold before the company begins operations, but a large portion of this amount is already pledged. When that amount has been distributed, making a total stock subscription of a half million dollars, the books will be closed and the company will begin writing policies, it is announced officially.

It is made clear at the headquarters of the company that organizations and individuals wishing to secure stock ought to make application at once. At least four conventions are to act within the coming week and each of these is expected to subscribe for a substantial amount, if not for the limit in each case.

The company has literature descriptive of the undertaking and of this it has distributed large quantities. It may be had upon request. Central bodies which have not yet formed committees in connection with promoting the insurance company are urged by President Woll to do so at once and to request literature from the headquarters, which are in the American Federation of Labor Building in Washington.

#### "CONSENT."

By Wm. Green

#### President American Federation of Labor.

The outstanding difference between the company "union" and trade unions may be summed up in one word—consent.

Company "unions" are planned and brought into being by management.

Trade unions are planned and fostered by the workers. Everything connected with them is representative of the will of the workers.

In the case of the company "union" the company endeavors to tie employees to their jobs by various types of paternal benefits.

The company "union" is opposite in spirit to the trade union. The company "union" was created without the consent of the wage earners. Because it is not the product of their consent or initiative, wage earners do not have the trust and confidence toward it that they have in organizations of their own making.

Company "unions" lack backbone and virility and can never perform the type of service necessary to keep industrial relations policies upon a scientific and efficient basis.

#### NEWS COMES QUICKLY; WHAT FOR?

A cowboy from Sweetgrass, Mont., on a Greenland expedition, ropes two polar bears. Primo de Rivera has a close call from being thrown out on his ear. A motorist throws paper on the streets of a nabob New Jersey resort and is forced by the sheriff to wade through the mud and pick it up. Coolidge announces, through "Paul Smith," official spokesman, that he isn't going to ask Congress to change the anti-trust laws. A train goes over a canyon wall in Colorado. The Oil Conservation Board says there's oil in sight for only six years. Men are fighting to restore constitutional government in Nicaragua, their chances just now problematical. Millions of men and women read all these things and more. A century ago the news would have come dribbling in weeks after the events. Much would never have come. Today we know about important and unimportant events within a few hours, sometimes within a few minutes. Does the information help us make matters any better?

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor  
Telephone Market 56  
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MEMBER OF  
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1926

I want to walk by the side of the man who has  
suffered and seen and knows,  
Who has measured his pace on the battle line and  
given and taken blows,  
Who has never whined when the scheme went  
wrong nor scoffed at the failing plan—  
But taken his dose with a heart of trust and the  
faith of a gentleman;  
Who has parried and struck and sought and given,  
and scarred with a thousand spears,  
Can lift his head to the stars of heaven and isn't  
ashamed of his tears.

I want to grasp the hand of the man who has  
been through it all and seen,  
Who has walked with the night of an unseen  
dread and stuck to the world-machine,  
Who has bared his breast to the winds of dawn  
and thirsted and starved and felt  
The sting and the bite of the bitter blasts that  
the mouths of the foul have dealt;  
Who was tempted and fell, and rose again, and  
has gone on trusty and true,  
With God supreme in his manly heart and his  
courage burning anew.

I'd give my all, be it little or great, to walk by  
his side today,  
To stand up there with the man who has known  
the bite of the burning fray,  
Who has gritted his teeth and clinched his fists,  
and gone on doing his best  
Because of the love for his fellow-man and the  
faith in his manly breast;  
I would love to walk with him, hand in hand, to-  
gether journey along,  
For the man who has fought and struggled and  
won is the man who can make men strong.  
—L. L. Abbott.

The union label never fails those who are faith-  
ful in demanding it on the articles they purchase,  
and it always pays big dividends to the labor  
movement as a whole whenever the loyal trade  
unionist sees to it that he patronizes the products  
of his fellow members. Courts may issue in-  
junctions restraining the worker from exercising  
other labor agencies, but there has never yet been  
an order of court against the demanding of the  
union label on the articles that one buys, and it  
is safe to say that no such order ever will be  
issued. Here, then, is a field for real constructive  
effort. Play your part in it.

## Our Great Wealth

In the Yearbook recently issued by the Department of Commerce there is much food for thought for every citizen of this country capable of thinking and entertaining hope for the future of this great republic. It indicates that our national wealth is in the neighborhood of \$400,000,000,000 and that the United States is the wealthiest nation in the world, with 40 per cent of the world's wealth and only 6 per cent of her population. She has 75 per cent of the world's telegraph and telephone equipment and 90 per cent of the world's automobiles. Where formerly not a factory existed 250,000 factories now flourish, 750 retail stores supply the wants of the consumer and 250,000 miles of railroad carry him to wherever he desires to go. One machine today makes plows faster by thirty-two times than the old blacksmith and another makes cotton sheeting 103 times faster than grandmother's spinning wheel. In machine energy alone, the labor of three billion slaves is released, which is the equivalent of thirty servants for every man, woman and child in the United States.

These figures are astonishing to us and indicate that as a nation we are enjoying most wonderful conditions, but the big and important thing is as to where this vast wealth lies, whether it is so distributed as to produce the best results for all of the people of the country. There can be no question but that the wider the distribution of wealth the better for the great mass of the people. If wealth is concentrated in few hands the purchasing power of the masses is lessened and overproduction or underconsumption brings on industrial stagnation and idleness and poverty for those not fortunate enough to be retained on the payrolls of industry and commerce. With this vast wealth at our disposal there should be no just reason for poverty on the part of any industrious human being in this country, but the fact is that there is poverty and want on the part of many without any fault on their part. This being the fact, there must be something wrong in our scheme of things. There is, of course, a wide difference of opinion between the different schools of thought as to just what is the matter with us under the circumstances, but nearly all will agree that a broader distribution of the wealth produced would be most helpful in correcting some of our difficulties.

The last convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Atlantic City, New Jersey, adopted a declaration with this idea in mind that would be of great value if generally accepted, when it declared that wages should be based upon the increased productive power of the worker and that working hours should be continuously reduced as productive power increases, in order that work might be found for all of those willing to take it. Secretary Hoover estimates that during the last twenty-five years industrial employees have increased only 65 per cent, while productivity has increased 170 per cent. In other words, three workers are turning out as much as did five less than a quarter of a century ago. If this condition of affairs is to continue, it is clear that, within a short time, with tremendously increased production of wealth there will go hand in hand greatly increased unemployment, suffering and misery for millions of our population. Here, then, is a problem deserving of the serious, honest attention of the best minds of our country and of the world. The problem is to find a scheme of things that will bring about a better distribution of the wealth produced than we have at present. As an immediate means of bringing about relief of a practical kind, high wages and shorter hours, as provided for in the policy of the American Federation of Labor, is now available to us.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor will convene in Oakland next Monday morning, and present indications are that it will be the largest gathering in the history of the organization. There will also be many very important questions before the convention for determination. This is the first time in twenty years that the Federation has met in Oakland, the last time being in 1906, when a very stormy session was held.

No member of a union who does not demand the union label on the articles he purchases is a consistent and loyal trade unionist. The fundamental principle of the movement provides for each one helping the others to improve wages and conditions, and there is no easier way of accomplishing that purpose than through demanding the union label every time a purchase of any kind is made. The label is the best fortification the labor movement has and good care should be taken to keep it at its maximum strength by demanding it.

On special occasions, such as Labor Day, the wage workers listen to the words of praise coming from the lips of those who consider themselves their superiors, but all the while they are thoroughly familiar with the fact that improvements in their conditions must come as a consequence of their own efforts and not as the result of the nice things said about them by others. It is, of course, true that help sometimes comes from outside sources, but the big gains, the things worth while accomplished in the interest of the toilers, invariably come as the direct outgrowth of the activities of the men and women of toil themselves. This is only another way of saying that the things in this world worth having are worth working to attain. Here and there some individual may succeed in getting something for nothing, but it is the exception and not the rule. Without the efforts of the organized workers for betterments it is a certainty that the conditions prevailing today in industry would not be much better than they are in countries where no unions exist, such as China and India. No investment that we know of pays the dividends that union dues do.

Frank Farrington, for more than twenty years an official of the United Mine Workers of America, and last year elected as fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labor to the British Trade Union Congress, has announced that he is to give up his office in the union and accept an executive position from the Peabody Coal Company at a salary of \$25,000 per year, and that he is making the change because the interests of his wife and children demand it. His salary as president of the Illinois District of the United Mine Workers was \$5000 per year. Farrington is a man of considerable ability and has rendered good service to the miners, but whether he is justified in making such a change under such circumstances we seriously doubt. It is true that \$5000 per year for a man of his talents is not a big salary, yet it surely was sufficient to give his family a better standard of living than that enjoyed by those he represented. Too many able labor representatives are taken away from the movement in this fashion, and it is not always because of their desire for the money, but all too frequently due to the criticism and lack of appreciation on the part of those who are benefitted by the service. Back of Farrington's move there is undoubtedly much of politics within the Miners' Union. Owing to criticism of his action, though in Europe, Farrington resigned as delegate to the British Trade Union Congress and did not attend its sessions.

## WIT AT RANDOM

Grace (sobbing)—You don't love me, I know you don't.

George—Why, darling, what makes you say that?

Grace—Because you're not jealous. Maude Mullins has been married nearly a year, and her husband's so jealous he has shot at her twice and tried to kill himself three times.

There was a sudden rush of work and the foreman was short of laborers. Going out in to the road he found a muscular-looking tramp loafing at the corner. There was a possible recruit. "My man," said he genially, "are you wanting work?" "What sort of work?" asked the tramp cautiously. "Well, can you do anything with a shovel?" The tramp suddenly beamed at the speaker. "I could fry a slice of bacon on it," he said eagerly.

Johnson—My wife and I have a joint bank account.

Jones—That's a good idea. Saves a lot of trouble, doesn't it?

Johnson—Oh, yes, all I have to do is to put the money in. She draws it out.

There is in the employ of a Brooklyn woman an Irish cook who has managed to break nearly every variety of article that the household contains.

The mistress' patience reached its limit recently when she discovered that the cook had broken the thermometer that hung in the dining room.

"Well, well," sighed the lady of the house, in a resigned way, "you've managed to break even the thermometer, haven't you?"

Whereupon, in a tone equally resigned, the cook said: "Yis, mum; and now we'll have to take the weather just as it comes, won't we?"

She didn't mean to stay in the store more than fifteen minutes—but such bargains! And when she emerged from the emporium a copper was seated in her automobile.

If she were fined for protracted parking, what would the bargains profit? But she was a woman. She passed the automobile and boarded a street car for home. Half an hour later she telephoned police headquarters.

"My automobile has been stolen," she said, describing it.

"Why, we have that machine here," said the mere man. "The thief abandoned it in front of a department store. Shall we send it out?"

A girl in a cafe was complaining last week about all the trouble she had voting. "Well," said the listener, "you don't mind a little trouble voting for me do you?" "Are you on the ticket?" asked the sweet young thing. "Yes," he said, "I am the constable."

"Honest?" said the flapper.

"Well," said he, "not necessarily."

"Here, Johnnie, is an apple. Divide it politely with your little sister."

"How shall I divide it politely, mamma?"

"Why, always give the larger part to the other person, my child."

Johnnie thought a moment, then handed the apple to his little sister, saying:

"Here, sis, you divide it politely."

Peevish Pete—I didn't get much sleep last night.

Solomon—What was the trouble?

Peevish Pete—The window shade was up.

Solomon—Why didn't you pull it down?

Peevish Pete—I couldn't reach across the street.

## THE CHERRY TREE.

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Into the welter of news comes a blaring story about the number of corporations to which goes the bulk of the profit of the year's prosperity. It is pointed out that some 20,000 individuals control about 1200 corporations which rake in half of the \$10,000,000,000 net profit of the year's business. There is nothing particularly decadent, criminal, or reprehensible in the showing made by these figures. The trouble is that the figures are not complete and the analysis of where wealth goes stops just short of real revelation.

\* \* \*

The Socialist agitator used to say—and doubtless still say—that nine-tenths of the wealth belongs to one-tenth of the people, while the nine-tenths of the population struggles along with a meager one-tenth of the wealth. That alarming charge is pretty well shattered, if it ever was true. The probability is that it never was any more true than it is now. But what we ought to know to supplement the present figures is the extent of individual participation and control in the huge profit-making industries, the extent of public stock ownership, and the extent to which voice is or may be had by the mass of stockholders and employees.

\* \* \*

With the rapid rise of combinations in industry it is not strange that fewer and fewer great corporations should be recorded in the list of profit-making producers of commodities. The danger to democracy comes, not from a limited number of corporations, but from the manner of their control. If the mass of our citizenship is shut out from voice in the making of policies, if these few pyramidal corporations are to be the instruments of unlimited autocracy, then there is something to shudder about. Autocracy in industry may be just as perilous and just as detrimental to human progress and the development of a free people as autocracy in politics.

\* \* \*

Undoubtedly the United States Steel Corporation is numbered among the relatively small group of corporations making big profits. Here is autocracy. Whoever has seen the steel district has seen the fruits of autocracy in industry. The American Federation of Labor has declared that there must be developed a democracy in industry—a personal franchise—comparable to that which we enjoy in politics. Industrial evolution has brought us the great corporation, which is a person in the eyes of the law, created and protected by the state and given a cloak of limited liability. It is here to stay. But that is no reason why it should grow into a devouring monster.

\* \* \*

The labor movement is the only force through which the growth of democratic practice in industry can be developed. This the labor movement has seen. Nothing more fully emphasizes the constructive character, the urgent need, and the evolutionary fittingness of labor's program than the present showing of the strength and profit-making mastery of the industrial field by a constantly narrowing group of tremendous corporations. The corporation is the answer to present needs, but it will become a peril unless it is harnessed within the machinery of democracy by which Americans have learned measurably to govern themselves.

Labor is discovered to be the great conqueror, enriching and building up nations more surely than the proudest battles.—Channing.



## LITTLE ESSAYS ON LITTLE THINGS

Written for The Labor Clarion When the Spirit Moves H. M. C.

## THE GOBLINS HAVE GOT US. XIII.

We as wage earners know what we want. We want our wages to stretch over the demands made upon them. We want more of the comforts that earth provides. But, aside from the principle of collective bargaining as represented in our labor organizations, we do not seem to know how to get what we want. We don't know history, except that the accepted prejudices of our national life have been drilled into us, and we have those goblins to contend with. We don't know what is going on in the nation, or even in our own labor organizations, unless we happen to be close to the head.

The political orator—and the political writer, too—puffs us up with praise of our virtues, commiserates us, arouses our self-pity, assures us we are the salt of the earth upon whom rests the entire civilization, to say nothing of the nation. The fellow who has best learned application of the rules and suggestions set down for the guidance of those who would bamboozle the populace is the one who gets our support. And we give it unstintedly, unreservedly. Why, men have been known to beat each other up because they have been listening to different orators, had the same set of prejudices and emotions worked on, but a different goblin set up for destruction by their ballots.

But we must not laugh at those who are fooled into such silly enterprises. Whole nations do the same thing, scientifically, and with deadly earnest. To me it seems impossible for a person to be worked up into a frenzy over a fact. There are no evangelists going around about the world pleading with the people to accept demonstrable facts. Evangelists and political orators deal with wish-fancies rather than with facts, with the products of the emotions rather than of the intellect; with heart-throbs rather than with horse-sense.

The story is before me, telling why Miss Mabel Leslie, representing the National Women's Trade Union League, refused to continue to sit in conference with representatives of the National Women's Party, and why she withdrew from an advisory committee to the women's bureau of the United States Department of Labor. Miss Leslie understands the "hokum" of oratory.

"We asked," says Miss Leslie, "in good faith for a real investigation of a vital industrial problem affecting millions of working women. That means technical study by experts and by scientific methods."

I trust my readers get that. Miss Leslie didn't want a flow of oratory or a lot of pretense, a swelling tide of self-pity. She wanted facts—knowledge gained by "experts and scientific methods," by study of things as they are rather than as some dreamer thinks they ought to be. She continues:

"The Woman's Party, which does not represent working women at all, and most of whose members never have had to work for a living, does not want scientific investigation, but public hearings as a forum for its speakers."

Oh, that I could shout it from the housetops! The representative of the National Women's Trade Union League did not want any of the primitive psychology of the political orator, nor any platitudes, self-pity, nor any scientific attack upon our emotions. Nor did she wish to be led by flattery or cajolery or a funny story. She just wanted facts developed by scientific investigation—facts, not pipe dreams. If we are going to find out why our wages, though higher, in purchasing power are lower; why government since 1913 has increased 180 per cent, we must have the facts. Miss Leslie continues:

"Thus hearings would not bring out facts, but only one-sided opinions."

We the people can set up one straw man after another and tear him to pieces; we can listen to studied addresses to our emotional natures that leave us in darker ignorance than we were before. But we can't solve problems of human relations on that basis. We can't stop strife, hate, warfare. We've got to know the facts. We've got to undeceive ourselves. We've got to form our opinions in the realm of facts, not in the realm of fancies; in the department of thought and knowledge, not in our emotional natures.

Mrs. Sara Conboy of New York, secretary-treasurer of the United Textile Workers' Union and representative of the American Federation of Labor, who also withdrew from the advisory committee, said in explanation:

"I simply cannot stand for the propaganda that no special legislation is needed for women; nor can I be a party to any further meetings which result chiefly in these women expounding their doctrine to the general effect that all our labor laws should be sacrificed in order that some women may work in coal mines in some states, may be iron molders in other states, or climb telegraph poles in others. The only thing I could wish for them in their propaganda is that Miss Alice Paul, Mrs. Dudley Field Malone, and Miss Maude Younger could each be assigned, one to climb telegraph poles, one to be an iron molder, and the third to be a mine worker in the bowels of the earth."

## CELEBRATE GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY.

As editor of the Carpenter, Frank Duffy, general secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, urges members to consider the fitting observance of the brotherhood's golden anniversary in 1931.

"While the date of the anniversary is almost five years away, it is none too soon to begin to plan for the event," says the labor editor.

"At the present writing the brotherhood is 45 years of age. Who can remember when carpenters worked 10 and 12 hours a day, six whole days a week? In those days 25 cents an hour was considered good wages. Many men worked for less than that. The first fight was for a nine-hour day. An eight-hour day at that time was just a dream. But it was finally realized, as was also the Saturday half holiday. Today some of our locals are enjoying the five-day week. The hourly wage scale has constantly increased."

Demand the union label, card and button whenever you are spending your union-earned money. Be a genuine trade unionist at all times.

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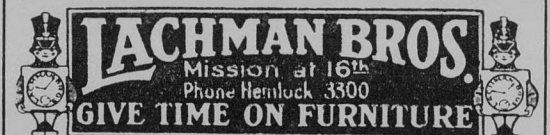
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**LABOR QUERIES.**

**Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.**

Q.—What was the first declaration of the American Federation of Labor on child labor?

A.—This declaration was made in the first constitution adopted in 1881: "We are in favor of the passage of laws in the several states forbidding the employment of children under the age of 14 in any capacity under penalty of fine and imprisonment."

Q.—When did organized labor declare in favor of sending labor delegates to associations of clergymen?

A.—In 1905, when the American Federation of Labor recommended that all affiliated state and central bodies exchange fraternal delegates with the various state and city ministerial associations to insure a better understanding on the part of the church and the clergy of the aims and objects of the labor movement.

Q.—What stand has the American Federation of Labor taken on giant or super-power?

A.—The 1923 convention said: "The American Federation of Labor is unanimously opposed to the subsidizing or granting of government financial aid to any private corporation or corporations for the purpose of establishing a privately owned and operated power system, or to any encouragement whatever to a privately owned and operated super-power system. We individually and collectively urge upon our respective state legislatures and upon the federal government, and cause to be given the utmost publicity, the necessity for a co-ordinated public development and control of said water resources for the service of the people at cost, giving due regard to the four-fold duty of water for domestic supply, for irrigation, power production, and navigation, and to the necessity for flood-water storage and control and to the rights of political subdivisions to the measure of local control in these matters; and that we favor and urge the withdrawal and curtailment of special privileges to private interests controlling this natural resource for incomplete and costly development for private profit."

An old fellow on his deathbed, in making his will, murmured to his lawyer: "And to each of my employees who has been with me twenty years or more I bequeath 2000 pounds."

"Holy smoke! What generosity!" the lawyer exclaimed.

"No, not at all," said the sick man. "You see, none of them has been with me over a year; but it will look good in the papers, won't it?"

**INVENTIONS THAT MADE MILLIONS.**

Written for International Labor News Service  
By Alexander J. Wedderburn, Jr., President of the League of American Inventors.

**WICKER WEAVING.**

The life-long struggle of an inventor was rewarded a short time ago when Marshall B. Lloyd of Menominee, Mich., received \$3,000,000 in stock from the Heywood-Wakefield Company of Boston in exchange for his local baby carriage plant and his invention which has revolutionized the wicker-weaving world. The eastern corporation is 100 years old and the largest chair manufacturer in America. Lloyd has been added to the directorate and acts as manager of the factory in Menominee, which is operated as a separate unit of the parent organization.

Seven years ago Lloyd brought forth his inventions whereby woven baby carriages and furniture are produced thirty times faster and better than is possible by hand. Previous to that he had revolutionized the wire spring bed and thin gauge steel tubing industries by his inventive genius.

Until a comparatively recent date in the production of reed articles, such as furniture and baby carriages, requiring supporting frames, it has been the universal practice to weave the reed fabric directly to the supporting frame. Under his method of producing woven reed articles, Mr. Lloyd proceeds under an entirely new principle and weaves the fabric for the article in a manner convenient for the weaving operation. He then secures the fabric thus woven to the frame of the article being made. By this method freedom of action is secured, which greatly simplifies and greatly improves the article. Under the Lloyd method an article of difficult shape can be produced by unskilled labor.

The fabric is preferably produced or woven on a suitable templet or form. As the fabric can be most conveniently produced in circular tubular shape, it is produced in this form. Pressure is then applied, causing it to assume the proper shape desired. It is then attached to the frame in any convenient and secure manner.

It can readily be seen that articles made under the process invented by Mr. Lloyd may be produced much more rapidly and at a very great saving in the cost of production.

The life-long work of the inventor has reaped for him the reward which is due him.

Note—Previous articles in this series may be obtained by writing to the League of American Inventors, Washington, D. C.

According to a contemporary, one of our novelists has a suit for every day of the week. That's nothing. We have one for every day of the year; we're wearing it now.—The Humorist.

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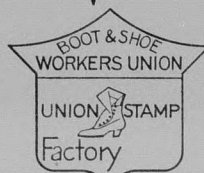
We ask all members of organized labor to purchase shoes bearing our Union Stamp on the sole, inner-sole or lining of the shoe. We ask you not to buy any shoes unless you actually see this Union Stamp.

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## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

### Obituary—Frances Auld. By a Friend.

Frances Auld, who died in this city on September 10th, after a brief but painful illness, was a pioneer woman member of the San Francisco Typographical Union.

Through all the years, until almost the very end, she continued one of its most active and devoted members.

Miss Auld served her apprenticeship with S. W. de Lacy, then publisher of the San Jose Times, and soon thereafter (in 1884) came to San Francisco, where she at once secured employment as a compositor on the Star, which had just been founded by James H. Barry.

Later, she was employed in Barry's book and general printing office, and by the company which bears his name, remaining in that employ until she was stricken. The last few years she was a copy-holder or copy-reader.

She became the first chairman of the first chapel ever formed in California in any but a newspaper composing room, to which position she was repeatedly re-elected and as often as she would consent to serve.

Frances Auld's urbanity and gentleness of disposition endeared her to all with whom she came in contact, especially her office associates.

Her fidelity to duty, and the intelligence with which she performed that duty, won the respect and esteem of not only the membership of the Typographical Union but of many other unions familiar with her good works.

Long will she be missed and mourned by all who knew her. Well done, dear friend of the right! Hail, and farewell!

It was with the most profound sorrow that members of the local Typographical Union learned of the death of George H. Wight, one of the Examiner's corps of proofreaders, last Friday, following a night spent in his position at a proof desk. Death, which was due to myocarditis, visited Mr. Wight while he was peacefully sleeping, and came with little or no warning to the members of his household. Mr. Wight, a native of Geneva, N. Y., was in his seventy-eighth year when he responded to the final summons. Nearly all of his many years had been devoted to newspaper work. Resigning a proofroom position on the Chicago Tribune nearly twenty years ago, he came to San Francisco, sought and obtained employment in a similar capacity on the old Morning Call, and during the transition of that paper from a morning to an evening publication thirteen years ago he entered the service of the Hearst paper, where he has constantly been employed. Of a gentle, genial disposition and possessing high rank in his profession, he commanded and held the respect of his every friend and acquaintance. Left to mourn his passing are his widow, Mrs. Harriet M. Wight of San Francisco, and a sister, Mrs. J. W. Cooper of Chicago. Mr. Wight's funeral services were held at 2 o'clock last Monday in a local mortuary chapel and interment of his body was in Cypress Lawn Cemetery.

About the only news that has thus far "sifted through" concerning the I. T. U. convention in Colorado Springs is that of the "get-together" of delegates and visitors last Saturday night. It was typical in character, and, according to the Colorado Springs Gazette, a "grand" time must have been "had by all." The Gazette also published the program of entertainment the local typographical union had arranged for its guests. It was comprehensive, indeed, and one that would cause any live typo to wish he were there to join in the festivities.

William M. Morris, recently of the Knight-

Counihan chapel, is bound eastward—headed toward Philadelphia, Pa., in fact—where he expects to arrive in time to witness the petting party to be given in public by Jack Dempsey and Gene Tunney. This isn't "Bill's" sole purpose in going East, however. While his "hum town" is Helena, Mont., he has had a taste of Eastern hospitality and has confessed a hankering for another sip of it. That, aided and abetted by a pair of itching feet, may be diagnosed as the real cause for his leaving. Before leaving San Francisco he gave some of his intimates the assurance that he would not be gone a great while. Returning Westward he will take a squint at Helena, which he hasn't seen for a long time, and then come on to his beloved city by the Golden Gate.

The September meeting of Typographical Union No. 21 will be Sunday, the 19th, convening at the usual hour, 1 p. m. Business to be transacted at this meeting will be sufficiently important to command the attention of every member. Waive an hour or two of possible pleasure and give that time to an organization that means so much to your material welfare.

H. E. Hall of the Call-Post chapel has returned from a two weeks' auto trip through the Northwest.

Daniel McDevitt of the Pernau-Walsh chapel is spending a vacation at Richardson Springs, in the mountains of Butte County. He reports being thoroughly pleased with the surroundings and enjoying a much needed rest. Many stories concerning Mac's adventures in the wilds of old Butte are expected when he returns from the north.

A card received from one of the members of the San Francisco delegation en route to Colorado Springs, which was mailed shortly after the party left Salt Lake City, notified its recipient that all of the party were well and "in the best of spirits." While perfect harmony marked the Eastward trek, some one in the group was cruel enough to intimate that Tom Black couldn't get enough to eat.

### Chronicle Chapel Notes—By Victor Aro.

O. J. Treat left last week for Ashbury Park, N. J., to visit his son and family, who reside there. New York City also will be included in "Orrie's" itinerary.

Friends of Daniel P. O'Connell, supervisor of the Chronicle composing room's ad desk, are condoling him in the loss of his beloved brother, Thomas J. O'Connell, who was killed almost instantly early last week in or near Golden Gate Park when he was struck by an automobile piloted by a careless driver.

Guy Swan has breezed in from an all-round trip. He first went to Canada, then veered east until he reached Quebec and Halifax. Returning, he came by way of New York, Chicago and other metropolitan centers, covering some 12,000 miles in his Hudson "sooper." And 'tis reported his gas bill was a surprise.

Bob Moore has returned from a more or less extended sojourn in Mendocino County, where, he says, there is no water, and, therefore, no fish, but adds—with a smile and a little left-handed

wink—that it's "plenty enough 'wet' there, anyhow."

### Daily News Chapel Items—By L. L. Heagney.

Soon, very soon, that much-discussed hunt of George Moore's is scheduled to occur. Whether he will hunt with gun or hooks is apparently in that nebulous stage usually referred to as undecided. If he has more hooks than shells, he'll probably fish, or vice versa.

When Frank Vaughan got back from Oroville he seemed in a salubrious humor, and some ventured to inquire the whyfor, bringing forth the information that Frank had become interested in 20 acres of bearing fruit trees.

The semi-annual meeting of the Daily News Benefit Society was held Monday evening. Although officers were elected, mostly re-elected, the principal topic discussed was the levying of a \$1 fine on members who failed to attend meetings. Report has it a goodly sum was realized thereby.

If native sons are unacquainted with their State, that may be remedied by a talk with Al Davis. He's in a position to give authoritative information, having negotiated California from tip to tip on his vacation trip. Taking the Redwood Highway to Eureka, he went from there to Medford, Ore., thence to Crater Lake, down through Redding to Lassen Park. He then drove to Tijuana, saw San Diego, stayed a while in Los Angeles and came home by the coast route.

The rapidity with which Milt Dunning got sick, went to the St. Francis Hospital and underwent an operation was startling. The operation took place Tuesday morning and at last reports he was doing as well as could be expected.

Pulling his slip Wednesday, Bill Moore departed for Sacramento Thursday. The climate here affects him deleteriously, bringing on asthma, and he determined to bid it a long good-bye.

The call of the simple life proved too strong, and C. V. Liggett resigned his situation last week to reside on his ranch near Modesto.

### Examiner Chapel Notes—By "Cy" Stright.

The forty-sixth anniversary of the founding of

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Cigarette Tobaccos  
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after-taste*

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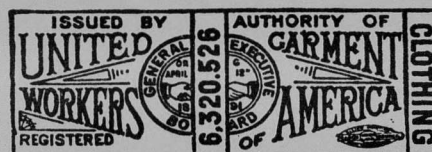
## CIGARETTES

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## Attention--Organized Labor

### WATCH FOR THIS UNION LABEL

On Ready-to-Wear Clothing, Shirts, Overalls and other workingmen's clothing.



The only label that is recognized by the American Federation of Labor and all its Affiliated Bodies.

**Co-op Brands—Dreadnaught Brands are on the "We Don't Patronize List," United Garment Workers of America.**



the Examiner chapel will be celebrated on October 4th. The original chapel was established in 1880 at the Examiner plant on Sacramento street, with John Collner officiating as the first chairman of that sturdy body of pioneers. Jim Olwell, a venerable member of the chapel today, is the lone survivor of that gallant band and when in a reminiscent mood Jim can tell tales of the "good old days" that are mighty interesting. Many have come and gone since that time, but the doings of the old-timers are not so far removed from the doings of those who have replaced them.

Hubert Hawkins, saxophone player and radio expert of the ad alley, endeavored to establish himself as a shining example on the field of sports last Sunday, but met with disaster. While endeavoring to stretch a double into a triple Hubert executed a perfect hook slide for the bag and broke both bones of one leg. The accident occurred during a baseball game between members of the Examiner force at Golden Gate Park. He is now at St. Luke's Hospital, recovering, and C. C. Chamberlain, also a baseballer, is doing his work for him. But life is not so bad at the hospital, according to some of the boys who have visited with Hubert there. He has a very lovely night nurse and the crowd in his room at night is tremendous, in fact it is thought advisable to issue tickets for standing room. But they all get the run when the night bell rings and Hubert is left alone to bask in her dazzling beauty.

Nele Craig, charming and pulchritudinous, has answered the call of vacation time and has left for her annual summer enjoyment. C. W. Mann is endeavoring to fill her place, but his beauty doesn't appeal to her many admirers.

George Brady returned to the old stand after a vacation filled with pleasure at San Diego. He had a wonderful time, and, judging from his mail, left many an aching heart behind him.

Publicity is getting to be much sought after since the adjectives began to fly. Competition is keen and yours truly is sorely pressed. A certain lovely blonde in the proofroom was heard to remark to Joe Rickard, doughty old warhorse that he is, "What do you suppose we can do to get a little mention?"

At the regular monthly meeting of the chapel on Wednesday the hard-working chairman was rewarded with a raise in pay to \$75 monthly. Little else of consequence took place, according to report.

In labor, as in life, there can be no cheating. The thief steals from himself. The swindler swindles himself. For the real price of labor is knowledge and virtue, whereof wealth and credit are signs. These signs, like paper money, may be counterfeit or stolen, but that which they represent, namely knowledge and virtue, cannot be counterfeited or stolen.—Emerson.

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Assortment Includes All Nationally  
Known High Grade  
Merchandise

SEE SUNDAY EXAMINER  
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## MEASURES UP TO VOTERS.

Twenty-eight measures requiring popular approval to make them effective will be submitted to California voters at the November 2 election. Eight of them are initiative measures which qualified for places on the ballot through voters' petitions; the others reached the ballot through legislative action. The list follows:

1. Veterans Welfare Bond Act of 1925. Provides for new bond issue of \$20,000,000 to continue the financing of farm and home purchases for veterans.
2. Taxing Highway Transportation Companies. Proposes a gross receipts tax on motor transportation on highways; 4½ per cent on passenger transportation and 5 per cent on freight.
3. Oleomargarine. Revises the law on oleomargarine and provides for a tax of 2 cents a pound on this product.
4. Gasoline Tax (Initiative). Proposes to increase the present 2-cent tax on gasoline to 3 cents a gallon.
5. Salaries of State Officers. Would increase the salaries of Secretary of State, Controller, Treasurer, and Surveyor-General from \$5000 to \$7000; that of the Attorney General from \$6000 to \$8000, and that of the State Superintendent of Schools from \$5000 to \$8000.
6. Racing (Initiative). Would legalize horse racing and pari-mutuel betting in California.
7. Taxation of Short Line Steam Railroads. Would reduce the tax on steam railroads less than 250 miles long from 7 to 5¼ per cent.
8. State Highways (Initiative). Would divide the state highway system into primary and secondary highways and appropriate \$60,000,000 to be spent thereon between 1927 and 1938.
9. Repeal of Wright Act. Would remove from the statute books the state prohibition enforcement law.
10. Bonds for State Buildings and University Buildings. Provides for \$8,500,000 bond issue for state buildings at Sacramento and Los Angeles, and university buildings at Berkeley and Los Angeles.
11. Exempting Secondary Schools from Taxation. Would exempt from taxation all private secondary and collegiate schools not operated for profit.
12. Exemption for Veterans and Others. Would extend the exemption already granted war veterans to persons disabled and discharged from the military service in time of peace and also would exempt real property of the California Soldiers' Widows' Home Association and Ladies of the G. A. R.
13. Suffrage. Would extend the privilege of voting by mail to include persons absent from their precincts because of injury, necessary travel, or government service.
14. Corporations. Would authorize corporations

to increase their capital stock upon approval of two-thirds of their stockholders.

15. School Districts. Authorizes special classification of school districts.

16. Salaries of Judges. Changes amount contributed by the state toward a county judge's salary from one-half to a flat contribution of \$3000 annually.

17. Requiring Bible in Public Schools (Initiative). Provides that a copy of the Bible shall be kept in every public school classroom, and authorizes Bible reading by teachers.

18. Water and power (Initiative). Would vest control of all water power and storage sites in a state commission and authorize issuance of bonds not to exceed \$500,000,000 for development of the water resources of California.

19. Pensioning Judges. Provides for the pensioning at half pay of any judge who has reached the age of 60 and has served twenty-four years in the Superior, Appellate, or Supreme Court.

20. Reapportionment Commission (Initiative). This is the so-called Los Angeles plan, providing for constitutional reapportionment by a commission consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor, Attorney-General, and Surveyor-General if the Legislature fails to act.

21. Political Subdivisions Incurring Indebtedness. Provides that where authorization of several distinct bond issues is sought by a political subdivision the several bond issues must be voted on separately.

22. Exempting Forest Trees From Taxation. Would exempt young timber (trees less than 40 years old) from taxation.

23. Election at Primary. Would declare elected any candidate for nonpartisan office who receives a majority of the votes cast at a primary.

24. Irrigation District, Transfer of Funds. Authorizes irrigation districts to acquire stock of water companies; empowers city or county treasurers to make certain transfers of public money from one fund to another.

25. Taxation and Local Assessment Exemptions. Exempts crematories from taxation.

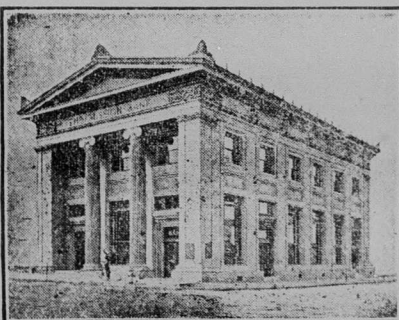
26. Giving Appellate Courts Trial Court Powers. Authorizes appellate courts to examine witnesses in non-jury cases.

27. Judicial Council. Creates a judicial council of ten judges to be selected by the Chief Justice to regulate court procedure and practice, and takes the power of assigning judges away from the Governor and gives it to the Chief Justice.

28. Legislative Reapportionment (Initiative). The so-called Farm Bureau or Federal plan, calling for creation of a reapportionment commission.

Man is born for action; he ought to do something. Work, at each step, awakens a sleeping force and roots out error. Who does nothing, knows nothing. Rise! to work! If thy knowledge is real, employ it; wrestle with nature; test the strength of thy theories; see if they will support the trial. Act!—Aloysius.

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## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of September 10, 1926.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p.m. by President W. P. Stanton.

**Roll Call of Officers**—All present excepting Secretary O'Connell, who was excused.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

**Communications**—Filed—From Musicians' Union, thanking the Council for the splendid assistance given during its recent strike. From James C. Flynn, thanking the members of organized labor for the support given him in the recent election for the office of Assemblyman in the 22nd Assembly District. From the Oakland Labor Council, inclosing a list of prize awards made by the judges of the Labor Day parade. From the Civil Service Commission, notice of examination for watchmen to be held September 22, 1926.

Referred to Executive Committee—From the American Federation of Labor, appealing for funds for the British miners.

Referred to Secretary—From the American Federation of Labor, requesting information relative to firms or industries in this locality which have the best industrial relations, giving the name, address and product produced in each case.

**Reports of Unions**—Musicians—Won a splendid victory and appreciate everything that was done to assist them by the Council and affiliated unions. Waiters—Willing to support Musicians in return for past support.

**Trade Union Promotional League**—Cigarmakers' Union held a large meeting and the representative of the League put on a label show for the benefit of the members present. Received a prize in the Labor Day parade for the best display of labels.

**Report of Law and Legislative Committee**—In the matter of the proposed Brotherhood National Bank, your committee submitted the following resolution: Resolved by the San Francisco Labor Council, that we welcome this new friend in the banking business of San Francisco; and that we express the earnest hope that it will fully merit the confidence and trust of the organized labor movement of San Francisco and become, as intended to be, an added valuable and successful instrument in serving the trade union public and the best interests of this community. On motion this resolution was concurred in.

Resolution reads:

Whereas, Due to existing conditions in banking and financial affairs of San Francisco, there appear to be but a few banks that have earned the general good-will and support of the organized labor movement; and

Whereas, The needs of members of organized labor, as well as of fair employers, in regard to banking, investment and credit facilities, are constantly growing, indicating a healthy growth of trade unionism, and increasing intelligence and prosperity among union wage-earners, finding an outlet in a more general use and dependence upon banks; growing needs that require constant attention and constitute a vital problem for the success of the modern labor movement; and

Whereas, Increased banking facilities tend to more widely distribute the benefits of financial resources and investments, furnish new sources of credit for the employment of labor and the starting of new enterprises, lessen risks of creditors and depositors, and contribute more and more toward the stabilization and financial prestige and influence of the trade union movement; and

Whereas, The Brotherhood National Bank is entering the local banking field and promises to supply some of the needs above mentioned, and we have sufficient faith in the integrity, resources and well-meaning of the Railroad Brotherhood of

Locomotive Engineers, which is sponsoring this bank, and whose record in this direction has inspired great confidence and hope among all workers of its ability to serve the general interests of organized labor; therefore be it

Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, that we welcome this new friend in the banking business in San Francisco, and that we express the earliest hope that it will fully merit the confidence and trust of the organized labor movement of San Francisco and become, as intended to be, an added valuable and successful instrument in serving the trade union public and the best interests of this community.

In the matter of the charter amendment introduced by Delegate Johnson, which is to transfer to the Board of Supervisors the authority and power to fix salaries and wages of all persons holding positions under the city and county, the committee recommended endorsement. On motion the Council endorsed the said charter amendment. Proposed charter amendment reads:

That a new section be added to Chapter II of Article II, to be designated Section 15 and to read as follows:

Section 15. The charter salary and wage fixing powers heretofore existing and remaining in force and effect pending the adoption by the Supervisors of classification and compensation schedules, as provided in Section 14 of this chapter, are, upon the ratification of this amendment by the Legislature, transferred to the Board of Supervisors; and pending the adoption of such classification and compensation schedules the Supervisors shall have power and authority, and it shall be their duty, to fix salaries and wages for all officers and employees of all the departments, offices, boards and commissions that were intended to be, or hereafter may become, subject to the provisions of said Section 14; provided, however, that this amendment shall not operate to lower existing salaries or wages, or adversely affect the civil service ratings and duties of persons holding office of employment under the city and county at the time of the adoption of this amendment.

Unfinished Business—Moved that Delegate

### WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.

Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.

Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.

Ever-Good Bakery, Haight & Fillmore.

Foster's Lunches.

E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.

Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission Market Street R. R.

National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.

Regent Theatre.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.

Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.

Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.

Traung Label & Litho Co.

Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.

All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair

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Martha Washington  
Shoes for Women



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APPLY

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Reardon be given credentials to represent this Council in the convention of the American Federation of Labor; motion carried.

**New Business**—Moved that the Council purchase one share of stock in the proposed Brotherhood Bank at \$130.00 per share. Amendment, that the matter be referred to the Executive Committee; amendment carried.

Dr. Katzoff, president of the "Open Forum," addressed the Council and stated the "Forum" will hold a debate at Scottish Rite Auditorium, October 1st, "Open Shop and Unionism."

**Receipts**—\$221.61. **Expenses**—\$154.11.

Council adjourned at 9:15 p. m.

P. C. McGOWAN,

Secretary pro tem.

### LABOR DOES NOT BUY STOCK.

The claim that American workers are securing control of industry through stock ownership is exploded by the National Catholic Welfare Council in its weekly bulletin.

Figures to refute this widely-advertised statement are taken from the report of the Federal Trade Commission on "National Wealth and Income."

The church men show that employees' stock ownership is not general, and that the small amount of stock among employees is held by better paid workers.

"The wages paid in trade and factories will not usually let the average employee save and invest so much money," it is stated.

"Only 75 out of 1000 of the holders of common stock are employees, and these own a still smaller proportion of the stock. Out of every 1000 shares the 75 employees own but 15 shares. In preferred stock there is little difference. Thirty-five out of 1000 stockholders are employees, and they own 19 out of every 1000 shares.

"These are average figures over all industry. In the leather products industries, the highest record is made. Of 1000 common and preferred stockholders, 316 common stockholders and 221 preferred stockholders are employees. But again they own a small share of the stock. They own 33 shares of common stock and 46 preferred shares out of 1000.

"In some industries employee ownership is practically nil.

"The average holdings of the employees owning common stock is nearly \$1400 and in preferred stock is \$2800.

"All this goes to show how steep a road American labor must travel to reach the goal when the working people will share proportionately in the ownership of industry. It punctures the myth that has been carefully blown up in the United States. American industry is not on the high road toward democratization through diffusion of stock ownership."

### LABOR'S CONVENTION FACES ISSUES.

The American Federation of Labor will open its annual convention in Detroit on October 4. William Green, in that convention, will complete his first term as a president duly elected by convention. It has been a big year for William Green, and altogether it has been a glorious year. President Green has made a deep impression upon the nation and upon the great movement of which he is president. The convention will face tremendous issues. This is not unusual. Labor always faces great issues. This is because the industrial world moves at tremendous speed. Labor will meet its issues and solve them as best it can in the most democratic labor movement in the world. It will be a great convention. It will be watched by every person who wants to know about the important things going on in the world. Not the least, numerically, among those who will watch will be politicians who have aspirations of their own which they hope to realize. Labor need care comparatively little about those gentlemen.

### REDS—THEIR BIG PUTSCH.

By Chester M. Wright.

Some think it is foolish to say the Reds are launching their biggest campaign for recognition of the soviet regime. Yes?

The Journal of Commerce, whose editor has returned from Moscow, publishes a 40-page special Russian edition, with lots of soviet advertisements and lots of lure.

Forty pages, in the Journal of Commerce, Wall street's mentor!

That means something.

It means that Big Business is winging around, eager for profits, although it is getting as much profit out of Russia now as there is to be got under any circumstances.

Labor alone holds the line.

And how much trickery there is to look out for.

The Reds are prolific organizers. They make nice little organizations with fine sounding names, to hook the unsuspecting.

The Council for the Protection of the Foreign Born, the Anti-Imperialist League, the International Labor Defense—these are some of the organizations created on orders from Moscow to lure anti-reds into helping the Red game.

Not so bad. But you have to keep a card index to know what is red and what is not red.

But that 40-page edition of the Journal of Commerce is a signal that shows something of what's coming. There is to be a No. 2 edition of the same kind. That will show still more.

There's a big "putsch" on the way. American labor will be the one big force offering resistance in the name of freedom and democracy.

### HEALTH LAW FACES FLANK ATTACK.

A flank movement against the federal pure food law has been launched, according to a statement issued by the Department of Agriculture. Opponents of this legislation do not contemplate a direct attack on the law, but rather "to water it down and make its enforcement more difficult."

One of the measures is the corn sugar bill, which was considered by the last Congress. If this bill passes, the statement says, its success probably will be the forerunner of other attacks on the integrity of the pure food law.

"Twenty years ago, when the federal food and drug act was passed, it was thought that the right of the government to protect consumers against the adulteration of foods and drugs had been established once for all. Yet, today, that right is under heavy fire.

"Most people who recall the nation-wide controversy that preceded the enactment of the 1906 act will recall also the disclosures of food adulterations made at that time. In those days thousands of articles of food were dangerously or fraudulently adulterated.

"Manufacturers generally want the food and drugs act enforced. They want it for the protection of the honest manufacturer as well as for the protection of the public. There is only a small group that desires to profit by unfair competition. This group, however, is active and not uninfluential. It is profiting by the prevailing drift against regulation."

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## Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Malcolm Reid of the molders, George H. Wight of the printers, Oscar C. Harder of the painters, John Hutchison of the plasterers, Herbert F. Zecker of the electrical workers, John Lofthouse of the millmen.

The strike of the Upholsterers' Union against several shops, started a couple of weeks ago, is making steady progress in wearing down the opposition and now but two shops are out. It is believed that within a very short time the last of these will see the error of its way and settle up with the union. The two shops still out are those of Derringer Brothers and the Galluchi concern.

There will be an examination by the Civil Service Commission for the position of watchmen in the various city departments, held on September 22nd, and those desiring to take the examination should apply for blanks and information at the earliest possible date.

The Cigarmakers' Union, under the guidance of Organizers Van Horn, is engaged in a vigorous campaign of organization and is meeting with splendid success, taking in new members at every meeting. The organization suffered reverses a few years back, and it is the hope of the organizer that before the campaign has closed the union will be back to its former strength.

A questionnaire on education will be given out to the delegates at the meeting of the Labor Council tonight, and it is hoped that each delegate will fill it out and return it to the Secretary of the Council, so that a reply may be made to the American Federation of Labor on the subject.

Another appeal for financial assistance for striking British miners has been issued by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor. In a communication to John A. O'Con-

nell, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, Green stated: "This strike of the miners in Great Britain has reached the point where suffering among the families of the miners is intense. The industrial struggle has been carried on week after week until hunger and distress are being keenly felt. The miners are resisting a reduction in the meager wages they are receiving. They are heroically fighting against a lowering of their living standards. The action of the British mine owners, in attempting to force the reduction, is a challenge to the mine workers of Great Britain."

Dr. Louis Katzoff, president of the San Francisco Open Forum, addressed the Labor Council relative to the debate which will be held at Scottish Rite Auditorium October 1st on "Open Shop and Unionism." Frank MacDonald, president of the State Building Trades Council, will defend the cause of the trade unions. A speaker is yet to be selected for the "American" plan advocates. Commenting on the refusal of the Industrial Association to participate in the debate, Dr. Katzoff attributed it to their recent defeat by MacDonald before the Board of Supervisors.

The unanimous thanks of the organized musicians was extended to the members of the San Francisco Labor Council for their support during the recent strike by Albert A. Greenbaum, secretary of Musicians' Union No. 6, at the Friday meeting of the Council. The moral assistance of the Labor Council and the affiliated unions was instrumental in securing the victory, Greenbaum said.

Timothy A. Reardon has been presented with credentials to represent the San Francisco Labor Council at the convention of the American Federation of Labor, which will open in Detroit, October 4th. Reardon also will represent the International Brotherhood of Plumbers and

Steamfitters at the session of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, which will convene at Detroit on September 28th.

A resolution has been passed by the Labor Council expressing its good-will toward the Brotherhood National Bank, which is to open its doors soon at 53 O'Farrell street under the operation of the Brotherhood of Railroad Engineers. The law and legislative committee of the Labor Council, after a careful examination, recommended the approval of the new bank, which will be conducted along confirmed labor policies.

Engineers employed in the City Hall, Hall of Justice, municipal asphalt plant and Civic Auditorium have petitioned the Board of Supervisors to increase their pay to place them on the same basis as stationary engineers employed by the fire department. The matter was referred to the finance committee for consideration.

### DOES SOCIAL WRONG.

By J. R. CLYNES,

Member British Parliament and President National Union of General and Municipal Workers.

It is no wonder that resentment against the non-union man has hardened in many cases to the degree of declining to work with him.

In the professions and higher paid posts, any rare instance of "acting unprofessionally" is publicly denounced as infamous. The offender is treated with contempt, or some definite punishment is devised. Some corresponding policy applied to the non-union man would be even more justifiable in the case of wage earners whose life standards and conditions of work require the protection of a unity greater than that of the professional classes. If workers really knew what others gain by organization, and what they lose from lack of it, they would no longer neglect one of the greatest weapons which can be used for the workers' advantage.

If men would keep outside a trade union only to their advantage, there would be less need for resentment. But the fact that they are outside enormously weakens the position of the men who are in. Where there is an interest in common, and where men have to serve together under similar conditions, a few such men can not step aside as though they were entitled to disregard the interests of the main body.

Where a community interest exists it is an act of serious desertion for a few to cut themselves away from every obligation and service while always looking out for whatever portion of the benefit they may be able to secure.

If the position of the non-union man is viewed from the standpoint of fair play toward his mates, he stands condemned. If it be viewed from the standpoint of material benefit, the conclusion to which we are driven is that the non-union man inflicts losses not only upon himself but upon other men who have done him no harm.

Most everybody today who doesn't agree with you is a radical—and if you can get that tag on your opponent first, you have the advantage.—Matthew A. McCullough.

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